# FIRST EDITION

A CUBAN CONSPIRACY.

Agents at Work—The Old Slave—Traders Alse Conspiring.

Although in confronting the rebellion the Spaniards in Cuba appear to have an unbroken front and a true unity of purpose, yet it is well known that they are greatly divided in principles, and that there is constant danger of the separate factions breaking into open war. Rodas, the present Governor, probably is a fair representative of that moderate liberalism which Servania is endeavoring to transfuse into the mind of the Spanish mation. If the rebellion were at of the Spanish nation. If the rebellion were at an end, Rodas would be willing to grant reforms in the administration of affairs. But, in addition to the trouble which the insurgents give him, he is confronted with three angry and

darkly conspiring parties.

The three parties which are thus quietly warring upon each other are the Republicans, the Ysabelinos, and the old ultra Carlist faction.

The Republicans want to establish a republic in Spain with Calman and the old ultra Carlist faction. Spain, with Cuba as one of the Federal States. These approach nearest in sentiment to the in-surgents. The Ysabelinos, on the other hand, are a retrograde faction, who want to see Isa bella restored it possible, or, if not, at least the giving of the crown to her only boy, Don Alfonso, Prince of Asturias. They are for Church and State, with all their restrictions upon the rights of the people. But there is yet a deeper deep. The Carlisis think that all the arrangements of modern social life are a mistake and a scandal. has struck dismay into the hearts of ex-Governor de la Vega, the Ysabelinos, and the Republicans together. Vega was Governor of Havana during the reign of Isabella, and since then has been living in Spain. He is an ardent partisan of the ex-Queen, and seems to have come over here from Europe with some purposes of political propogandism. About a week ago he was in the city of New York, and when asked by some friends his object in crossing the Atlantic, he said that he was go-ing to Havana "for his health." Of course this was a pretext too transparent to delude any-body, and Vega's designs excited a great deal of curiosity. In the Spanish circles where he had intimate friends he did not hesitate to declare his ardent wishes for the restoration of Isa-bella. It need hardly be said that he found few Spaniards here who concurred in his views, for,

in their country, and determined to stand by the revolution which has freed Spain from servitude to a base and miserable dynasty. They see that Serrano's government has to encounter many difficulties, while it has saved Spain thus far from bloodshed and anarchy. Few are the Spaniards in New York city who would like to see Spain brought again under the disgraceful rule of Isabella. They favor a liberal govern-ment—a government of law, of order, and of

Vega's mission to Havana doubtless aims at detaching some of the old slaveholding and slave-dealing families from their absurd and impossible ultra schemes, and bringing them to what, in his eyes, is the more feasible scheme of a restoration of the ex-Queen He wants to get them to join him in a conspiracy for bringing ack the ante-revolutionary state of affairs The slave-trading aristocracy are enormously most ultra and stupidly superstitious of the Spaniards; and, as is usual in such cases, a numer of tools comprising the lowest of the populace and the most ignorant among the volun teers. And the worst of it is the Spaniards have so long been governed by others that they hardly understand what self-will or a fixed opinion means, and will therefore follow their caders blindly in any direction whatever. It is said that Vega has brought over an im-

nense sum of money from Paris, where Isabella is now residing. This will be of immense service to him in the conspiracy he is now organizing. All the class of tools above mentioned have itching palms, and will clutch at any of the bribes he may place within their reach.

## FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincin-

nati Commercial, Don Piatt, writes: The motive for the unexpected visit of General McClellan to this city, the other day, has come to the surface. An effort is being made to get the President to revoke the sentence, and aside the finding of the Court called to try that gentleman, whose devotion to his General exeded his loyalty to his Government. It was not that he loved the Union less, but McClellan more. The pressure in his behalf is so great that General Sherman has recommended to the President that the disabilities inflicted be re-moved, and the President has the subject under advisement, with what prospect of a decision one may gather after considering the pressure that comes from West Point, and comparing it with the hope of a renomination to the Presidency. am rather of the opinion that the sentence and finding will be set aside. The President has such a contempt for politicians, and General Sherman such a scorn of the people, that I be-lieve West Point will triumph, and General Porer be saved the further ignominy that attends

game when we put on trial the creature instead of the master. Perhaps the master was too shrewd and cautious to commit the overt act necessary to a finding by a court-martial. But there was one thing certain, the spirit existed at headquarters that inspired the overt treason. happened to be cognizant of some of this. De ing Pope's campaign, when his little army stood between Lee and the capital, holding the Con-federates at bay until McClellan could come up with his forces from the James, I made an ttempt to join my General. I proceeded to Alexandria, intending to take the cars to Ma-nassas Junction, and thence on horseback to command. I found the town full of rumors, to the effect that the enemy was at the Junc-tion in force. I could not believe this, and succeeded in so convincing General Slough of its absurdity that he made up a train and sent

I have always thought that we struck at small

his present situation.

port true, but in a collision between our train and one fleeing-from the Confederate wrath in its rear. Defeated in this direction, I then sought General McClellan's headquarters, near Alexandria, to learn, if possible, the meaning of the trouble. I found my old friend, Colonel Key, who welcomed me to the little camp. I was introduced to other officers of the staff, but could get no reliable information. I did, how, ever, hear enough to satisfy me that the officers there assembled had very little interest in the there assembled had very little interest in the struggle then going on, as they laughed at the carnest demands sent by telegraph to General McClellan from the War Department to hurry on his troops to the relief of General Pope. Nor could I discover from them the road I must take to get to the front. I did not see General McClellan. I asked Colonel Key to get an opinion from him, and, after an hour's delay, I learned from Colonel Key that it was the opinion at head covariers that I had only to remain where at headquarters that I had only to remain where I was, and my command, or at least all that might be left of it, would soon join me.

'Does General McClellan know that so grave a diraster has occurred?" I a ked. "He knows only that John Pope is in com-

mand, and that means the same thing."

These men thought all that General Perfer acted, and be but carried into the field the spirit

that animated his commander. He, the subordi-nate, was taken, tried, and condemned. He had an impartial court and a fair trial, and now to set the sentence aside on the ground solely of personal feeling, would be an outrage that even

our good-natured people, so prone to forget, will at once resent. Since the close of the war, and since we have received information from the other side, it is evident that had General Pope

received active and hearty co-operation from McClellan's forces, the war would have ended

on the field where we experienced our first great defeat. General Lee, like a dignified donkey as

defeat General Lee, like a dignified donkey as he is, had divided his army, putting one half under Jackson between Pope and McClellan, where it was as far beyond support as Grant was at Shiloh. I had a long and interesting talk with General Longstreet on this subject last winter, and if that gentleman can be called to the stand, the finding of Fitz John Porter's court will be doubly confirmed in the minds of the people.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

What President Junez Thinks of the Project.

A significant incident in connection with the

project for the construction of a ship canal

across the Isthmus of Darien occurred at the

banquet which accompanied or followed the grand ball given at the Teatro Nacional, in the

Cable Quotations.

Financial and Commercial are too old. The club is to be reorganized.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Suspension of Work in the Navy Yards. Special Deepatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- It is understood that the appropriations for the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering of the Navy Department have been expended, and, being without funds, Secretary Robeson has been obliged to issue orders suspending work in the Construction and Engineering Departments of all the navy yards and naval stations after the

31st Instant. This order involves the discharge of about eleven thousand men, and it will be very embarrassing to them to be thrown out of employment, particularly in mid winter; but no other course is open to the Secretary. He is compelled, from want of funds, to order a suspension until such time as Congress makes appropriations.

One of the results of this order will be to stop preparing vessels for service that had previously been ordered to be fitted for sea as soon as pos-

Naval Orders. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-Chaplain John K. Lewis has been ordered to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and Assistant Paymaster Nicholas A. Stacey to the Yantic.

The President Signs the Virginia Bill. The President this morning approved and signed the Virginia bill, notwithstanding a delegation of disappointed office seekers, headed by Porter, of Norfolk, was on hand to bring to bear pressure for a veto of it. Corbin Expected.

The report in circulation yesterday that A. R. Corbin was in town was untrue. He is expected here either to-day or in the late train to-night. Prince Arthur.
Prince Arthur and suite this morning visited

the navy yard, and were shown around by Admiral Porter and Secretary Robeson. After the inspection Admiral Dahlgren entertained the party at his house.

#### FROM THE STATE.

Meeting of Iron Producers. COLUMBIA, Pa., Jan. 26 .- At a meeting of the iron men engaged in the manufacture of pig iron in this place and its vicinity, representing an annual production of 10,000 tons, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:-

Resolved, That the public mind has been misled by Mr. Wells in regard to the profits on pig iron; that the present tariff, although ample with gold at 150, is insufficient protection as the premium declines, and at the present prices of coal, railroad freights, and labor, we must look forward to being compelled to blow out our furnaces in case of any reduction of the present duties on pig iron, old rails, and scrap iron, or a further loss by the incidental protection afforded

by the premium on gold. Resolved further, That the standing committee of this association forward at once petitions to Congress, requesting that the present duties be raised one dollar per ton on bar iron and three dollars per ton on rails, old rails, scrap boiler iron, and all other descriptions of manufactured iron, and that a direct tax be imposed of one dollar per ton on all pig, bars, rail plates, and other descriptions of icon manufactured in this country, to compensate for the loss of revenue on the importation of foreign iron.

Suicide of a Philadelphian at Williamsport. WILLIAMSPORT, Jan. 26 .- Samuel Landaur, of Philadelphia, committed suicide this morning, at the City Hotel, in this place, by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

## Arrival of British Political Prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25 .- The British shsp Baringer, from Australia, brings fifteen political prisoners, sent from Ireland to the British penal colonies in 1865 and 1867. Their terms of sentence to transportation vary from five years to life. They say they suffered indignities such as no other country but England offers to political offenders. As soon as the vessel reached the harbor, Mr. Smith, the Fenian Head Centre of California, was notified of the fact, and a committee was at once sent on poard to escort them to the city. They were conducted to the Russ House, a first-class hotel, where rooms were prepared for their reception, and during the

afternoon they were visited by large numbers of

our Irish citizens and others, who gave them a

warm welcome to American soil. Murder of an Officer in Alaska Captain Smith was murdered at Fort Wraugle, Alaska, on the 25th of December, by a drunken Indian. The chief of the village refused to surrender the murderer, whereupon the commander of the fort shelled the village, killing two Indians. After considerable skirmishing the murderer was surrendered, tried by court martial, and hanged. Captain Smith was formerly in the Confederate naval service. He commanded at Galveston at the time of the capture of the

The Billiard Champlouship. Rudolph, of Chicago, telegraphed to Deery that he would play him for the billiard championship of America in this city on the 15th of February. Deery replied asking him to postpone the game until the 25th, as it would be impossible to obtain the Mechanics' Pavilion

Death of a San Francisco Merchant. Jonn W. Ruggles, an old San Francisco merchant, died suddenly at Shanghai, China, De-

## FROM NEW YORK.

The Rioting of the Eric Strikers. New YORK, Jan. 26.—It is said the rioting among the railroad strikers at Jersey City was Fortunately, the cruel experience of the past gives us, for the future, some rules by which to shape our conduct. Let the future republic beware of all who bear the name of Bonaparte, instigated by the rum-dealers in the Seventh ward in that city, inhabited almost exclusively by Erie operatives, and the proprietors of the rumor anything that borders on princes, kings, or emperors! And let Corsica continue her valiant shops, of course, lose their custom if the places are supplied by New Yorkers. The Jersey City republican propaganda. France, her adoptive mother, pardons her for producing the Napo-Common Council will petition the Eric Company to reinstate the strikers.

#### FROM BALTIMORE.

The Penbody Committee. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Mayor Banks and the

Committee of City Council left to-day to attend the Peabody obsequies, several prominent citizens also going, and a committee of the Legislature.

William Harrison, for many years agent of the Canton Company, died yesterday in his seventysecond year.

No Burns Celebration.
The Burns Club had no celebration last night, the first omission in many years. The members

#### FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quetations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

By the Anglo-American Cubic.

LONDON, Jan. 26—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 9234; for account, 9236. American securities easier. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 864; 1868, old, 865; 1867s, 854; Ten-forties, 84%. American stocks quiet. Erie Haliroad, 17%; Illinois Central, 103%; Great Western, 25%.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—11 A. M.—Cotton market buoyant; middling uplands, 11%@11%d.; middling orleans, 11%@12%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Tallow dull. Linseed Oil firmer. FARIS, Jan. 26.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73L 82c.

Rentes, 73f. 82c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 26.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Jan. 26-1 P. M.—Consols for money, 23; for account, 92%@92%. American securities

Ilverrool, Jan. 26-1 P. M.—Cotton firm. The sales are now estimated at 15,000 bales. Pork quiet. Lard buoyant at 74s. Frankfour, Jan. 26.—United States five-twentles opened flat at 91%@91%.

HAVRE, Jan. 26.—Cotton opened active and firm at 138% f. both on the spot and affoat.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ntel Prius Judge Agnew.

The Buck Mountain Coal Company vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract for the transportation of coal. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

Anna Foley vs. John and Estelle Fagin. An

action to recover damages for an alleged maliaction to recover damages for an alleged mati-cious prosecution. The allegation on the part of the plaintiff was, that she was em-ployed by the defendants as cook, and after conducting herself with marked propriety for ten months, she was, without the slightest cause, arrested by the defendants upon the charge of the larceny of \$48. Notwithstanding that a large amount of money, far exceeding that charged to have been stolen, was found in her trunk, and proven to have been the property of the plaintiff and her sisters, the alderman committed her to answer at court; but when the matter came before the Grand Jury they ignored the bill, not even a prima facie case being made out. For this proceeding she brings suit for damages. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

John G. Palairet et. al. vs. William B. Small.

An action to recover arrears of rent, to which the defense pleaded payment. Verdict for the

James Walsh vs. John McBride. An action to recover damages for injuries done to a build-ing in South street by the alleged negligence of the defendant in digging a cellar, it being said that he did his work in such a careless man-ner as to undermine the foundation and cause

District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare. Bush & Leeman vs. John Derry. An action to recover the price of a horse sold to the defendant. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$359.94.

The H. M. Richards Jewelry Company
Dundas T. Pratt and Benjamin B. Reach.

action to recover rent for a store in New York city. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$2456. Loyd Smith, administrator, to use, vs. Mahlon J. Gallagher. An action on a book account. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Paxson This morning the case of George Walsh charged with stealing \$380 from Patrick De-vinney in the City Bank on Friday last, was called for trial. Yesterday the prisoner's counsel moved to quash the indictment, and after he had argued his points the Court overraled the motion. It was proposed then by the District Attorney to begin the trial immediately, but at the application of the prisoner a continuance was granted until this morning.

Devinney being put upon the stand, testified that on Friday he went into the bank in Sixth street, near Filbert, to make a deposit, and placed \$380 upon the desk, awaiting the convenience of the Teller, when the prisoner, standing behind him, tapped him on the shoulder and said he had dropped a quarter of a dollar to the floor, and when he (Divinney) stooped to the floor the prisoner snatched the money from the desk and ran out. Devinney selzed him by the neck and called upon Fire Marshal Blackburn. who happened to be passing up Sixth street, and who came to his assistance.

Dr. Blackburn sald the prisoner protested his innocence, saying that he was an innocent man, had gone to the bank upon legitimate business, and Mr. Devinney had made a great mistake. Mr. Blackburn said if this were the case it could be readily shown on investigation by the magistrate, and his release would be speedily effected. After walking a short distance further, he asked Mr. Devinney how much he had lost? and was told about three hundred dollars; and then he offered to pay him that sum if he would let him go. But Mr. Blackburn refused to allow a compromise in the street, and so took him to the

There he was searched and \$380 in money. gold watch, and a letter from Toronto, Canada, were found upon him. Mr. Blackburn suc-ceeded in reading about two-thirds of this letter when the prisoner snatched it from him, and, notwithstanding the efforts made to recover it he managed to throw it luto a stove, when it was burned. However, the contents were a complaint concerning the action of one "Jake in disposing of certain goods. This satisfied Mr. Blackburn of the fellow's character, and he accordingly put him into the lock-up. On trial.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

There is increased ease in the Philadelphia Money market this morning, which is due rather to the lack of demand than to any increase in the supply. The banks and private lenders con-tinue to struggle against the downward tend-ency of rates, but the large balances in safes and vaults warn lenders of the necessity of coming down to such rates as borrowers are willing to pay. On call, loans are made at 5@6 per cent., with exceptions at 4, with Government collaterals. Discounts are easy, and prime paper scarce. We quote choice names at 7@9 per

advanced during the morning from 1211 at the opening to 121% about noon.

market is decidedly firm, and prices show a fur-

ther advance. The Stock market was exceedingly dull, and

The Stock market was exceedingly dull, and prices are without change. City sixes continue steady but quiet at 100% for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad sold to a limited extent at 47%; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 55%; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53%; Minchill Railroad at 513%, and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 115%; 733% was bid for Norristown; 34% for Catawissa preferred; and 281/2 for Philadelphia

was offered for Lehigh, and 59 for Morris pre-

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares there were no sales to report, and the bids were nominal. No further transactions. —The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad,

for six months ending December last, amounte to \$4,611,161.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,
FIRST BOARD.

\$3100 5-908, 67 cp. 114%
\$10 sh Cam & AR. 115%
\$3500 do...65, cp. 114%
\$10 sh Cam & AR. 115%
1 sh Ca & A Sc...64
\$3000 City 68, New, is 100;
\$4000 C & A m 68, 89
165 sh Leh V R...is. 53%
\$2000 W Jer R 68, 150, 88%
12 sh Sch Nav Pf. 12
\$1000 N Pa 7s... \$7%
\$2000 W Jer R 68, 150, 88%
12 sh Sch Nav Pf. 12
\$1000 N Pa 7s... \$7%
\$2000 do.... 97%
100 sh Reading R. 47%
\$2000 W Jer 7s... 94
100 sh Penna R. 56%

\$2000 do ... 97 | 100 do ... 550 47 | 2000 W Jer 78 ... 94 | 100 sh Penna R ... 55% JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1181 (21181 ; 5-208 of 1862, 1153 (2116 ; do., 1864, 1164 (21182 ; do., 1865, 1164 (2116 ; do., 1866, 1164 (2116 ; do., 1866 ; do., 1866 ; do., 1164 (2116 ; do., 1866 ; do., 1866

Stock Quetations by Telegraph—1 P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York bouse the following:

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R
Con. Stock Scrip. 95%
do. scrip. 91%
N. Y. & Eric Rail. 23
Ph. and Rea. R. 95%
Mich. South. & N.I. R. 84%
Cie. and Pitt. Rex d. 91
Chl. and N. W. com. 73%
Chl. and N. W. pref. 88%
Chl. and R. L. R. 108%
Chl. and R. L. R. 108%
Pitts. F. W. & Chl. R. 87%
Market steady.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW ORK, Jan. 28.—Money easy, 5@6 per cent. on call. Gold, 121½@121½. At the sale of one million at noos the bids aggregated over \$6,000,000 at from 19129 to 121-73. Government bonds are strong at a slight advance. Stocks are generally stronger, excepting Pacific Mail, which has fallen to 38½. Rock Island is active at 108-3@108-3½. There are many rumors relative to Pacific Mail, but probably the cause of its decline is the failure of the subsidy scheme.

"The money market was abundantly supplied at five per cent, as the prevailing rate on call loans with piedge of prime collaterals. Exceptions occurred at four per cent, and some of the leading dealers on Monday were accommodated as low as three per cent. In the earlier hours of business yesterday the majority of loans on stocks were at six per cent, with exceptions at seven, but after halfpast fo'clock money was offered very freely at five per cent, to stock houses. Commercial paper was duller yesterday, with rates ranging from seven to ten per cent, for the various grades of long and short prime double name acceptances.

prime double name acceptances.

"Despite the departure of the steamer there was an active market in sterling, and the prime bankers advanced their rates a quarter per cent., although few, if any, transactions occurred at more than an eighth advance upon yesterday's prices. The recent low range of gold has presented the usual supply of low range of gold has presented the usual supply of commercial bills, and hence the gold speculators have had a sensitive market to work upon when they manipulated exchange as subsidiary to their main

The speculative movement in the Gold Room The speculative movement in the Gold Room seems to be in favor of a higher premium. The clearances to-day, amounting to over forty millions, reveal heavy purchases on the part of the newly-formed clique. It seems to be a portion of the programme to work the foreign exchange market, where even a slight advance is highly favorable to an upward turn negligible seem to have an upward turn in gold. The clique seem to have bought a few thousand pounds of sterling with this view, which induced the bankers to put up their rates, to the great delight of the gold 'bulls.' The price of gold to-day ranged from 121 to 121%, upon touching which latter figure the market became dull Government gold sale, and as the balance of the Government gold sale, and as the balance of currency in the Treasury, which is reduced to five millions, may tempt Mr. Boutwell to accept all the bids for gold to-morrow, the speculative feeling was less enthusiastic towards the close, and the market lost

i's bnoyancy.

"Holders of gold paid from five to seven per cent.
to have their balances carried. In one instance the
borrower received no interest on the current collateral—the first transaction at 'flat' recorded for good while. The Holsatia took out \$1,240,000 in

specie.
"The Government market was active, but without much change in prices, the difference being, how-ever, in favor of the bullish side of transactions. The ease in money and the steadiness and strength of gold tend to stimulate speculative purchases.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26 .- The Flour market is quiet, but prices remain as last quoted. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers operate sparingly; sales of 2000 barrels, including superfine at \$4.25@4.27%; extras at \$4.50@4.75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5@5.75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5@5.75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5-25@6-25; and fancy brands at \$6 50@7-50. according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$4.87 M@5. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is less active, but prices are well sustained; sales of 1200 bushels choice Pennsylvania red, in the elevator, at \$1.35. Rye may be quoted at 98c,@1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is steady at the recent advance and the offercorn is steady at the recent advance and the onerings are light; sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 87c, for damp, and 90c91c, for prime dry afoat. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 54@56c. In Barley and Mak no sales were reported.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at

Whisky is dull at \$1@1 02 for wood and fron-

-A Kentneky youth was jealous of his own brother, and so killed him.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Murine News see Inside Pages.

New York, Jan. 20.—Arrived, steamship Arizons, from Aspinwall 17th inst. She brings \$30,879 in treasure, but no news. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 26 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mass. to A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. bark Diana, Siegner, 48 days from Havre, with brandy to H. Bohlen & Co.—vessel to Harjes & Co. Br. brig Hatfield Brothers, Hatfield, 10 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Norw. brig Olaf Kyrre, Larsen, 55 days from Gottenburg, with iron to order—vessel to L. Westergaard

Brig James Davis, Partridge, 12 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips.

MEMORANDA,
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, for Philadelphia,
cleared at New York yesterday.
Bark Black Brothers, Perry, hence, at Bremerhaven 7th inst.
Barque Astrea, Hillel, for Philadelphia, sailed from
Bremerhaven 10th inst.
Barque Providence, hence for Hamburg, was off
Dover 10th inst. Brig Masonic, Morse, hence, at Genoa 8th inst.

In Canal stocks there were trifling sales of Schuylkill at 614, and preferred stock at 12, 33%

#### city of Mexico, in honor of the Hon. William H. Seward, by the Mexican Government, just pre-They would turn back the hands of the clock of vious to the departure of our ex-Premier from civilization, and resuscitate the middle ages. With the Carlists of Cuba are associated all those that capital:-Senor Valasquez, of Monterey, the President of Congress for that month, had made a most enthusiastic speech in honor of Mr. Seward, and rich old families who made their fortunes out of the blood and tears of slaves, and whose most cherished tradition is that the slave trade was a divine institution. These, joined with the Casino Espanol, the most powerful of the clubs, have lately issued an absolutist manifesto which

enthusiastic speech in honor of Mr. Seward, and in response the latter called his attention to two facts in the history of Europe and America within the last ten years, viz.:—that the Emperor of France had a well-marked and distinctive foreign policy, and a domestic policy, both of which were Imperial and European. The first showed itself in the form of an intervention in the affairs of America, and an attempt to establish as a realighters an american Movies. to establish as a preliminary an empire in Mexico; and the second in the furtherance of the project for the completion of the Suez Canal through the Egyptian peninsula which separates the Mediterranean from the Red Sea. On the other hand, the United States have a policy in regard to Mexico, and a foreign policy as distinctly marked, and altogether American, which shows itself in maintaining the independence of the sister Republic and the construction of a

of the sister Republic and the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darieu, which separates the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Mr. Seward said the Colombian Congress hesitates and stumbles. Secure for us, Mr. President, a resolution of the Congress of Mexico, recom-mending the Colombian Congress to ratify the treaty for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darieu, which has already been almost to a man, they are in favor of the present administration in Spain.

The Spaniards of New York, in fact, are sincere liberals in politics; hating all those absolutist notions which have worked so injuriously negotiated between the two Governments, and I am sure that the Congress of Colombia could not resist the friendly appeal.

Senor Velasquez replied that he could not answer for the Mexican Congress as a body. It must speak for itself, in its free and sovereign capacity, but he would cheerfully pledge his own personal support of such a measure.

President Juarez then arose, and in a brief speech set forth the merits of the project, pronouncing it the great work of republican America and of modern civilization. For his own America and of modern civilization. For his own part he would give the project all the support and assistance in his power, and he trusted that Mr. Seward, as well as himself, might live to see the noble work accomplished. Thereupon all the guests at the table, a large number of whom were members of the Mexican Congress, stood up and made the hall ring with enthusiastic vivas for the Darien Ship Canal.

VICTORY.

Exciting Scenes in the Ohlo House of Representatives on Taking the Vote on the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Columbus Journal, January 21, says: After some two hours' filibustering by the Democrats, the House finally came to a vote on the fifteenth amendment last night at 8:50 o'clock. There had been no recess for supper. Members were excited, and the hall, floor, and galleries were crowded with excited people. These went beyond the prescribed limits, and crowded in upon the members in their seats. In the gallery were many colored people who had watched the manœuvring and listened to the discussions, personalities, and retorts incident to the discus-

sion, with the most intense interest. Every effort was made by the Democrats to delay the final vote. Motions not to call the name of Blakeslee were again declared out of order by the Speaker, who, cool in the midst of the excitement, kept the unruly members face to face with the question. Motions to appeal from the decision of the Chair were not entertained, and while members were on their feet gesticulating and shouting, the Speaker brought quiet by announcing that the final vote would be taken. The Democrats leading the list voted loudly and fiercely "No," while the Republicans in the vanguard shouted out proudly "Aye."

There was a little ripple of applause as Hill, of Hamilton, voted a strong "Aye," and applause at other points. The vote, 57 yeas and 55 navs, was announced

by the Speaker, who declared "The resolution, having a constitutional majority, is adopted. Cheers, loud and hearty, and every manner of applauding sound, burst from the spectators, members, and reporters, and the House pre-sented a scene of wildest excitement. A countercurrent of hisses and groans met this, and increased the confusion. The Speaker's deter-mined calls for order quieted the shouts and cheers, while the opposing element of hisser continued in spite of the call, like steam issuing angrily from boilers about to burst. Human couldn't stand this, and another roll of cheers thundered out. The fierce raps at the desk brought quiet again, the friends of the amendment rushing outside the hall to continue their applauding efforts there until a rattling line extended into the street, and the people

## ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

Mrs. Stowe's Vindication and the Pall Mail

therein caught up the story.

LONDON, Jan. 6 .- We are indebted to this morning's Pall Mall Gazette for a fresh sensa tion—if I may use so objectionable a word. It prints a summary, a column long, of Mrs. Stowe's "Lady Byron Vindicated," received by cable from New York. With the exception of the abstract of the President's last message published in The Times, this is the longest despatch received from America by any English journal, or by all of them together, since there has been an Atlantic cable. The enterprising New York agent of Mr. Beuter seat half a dozen lines the day before, giving not an account of Mrs. Stowe's book, but of what two or three New York papers and about it, thicking the contraction of the capacity of the contraction of the capacity of the York papers said about it: thinking we might like to know that, in the opinion of one journal 'her motives are to make money or to gain no toriety by pandering to depraved tastes." The coarseness of such an attack as that produces, so far as it has any effect at all, a reaction in

Mrs. Stowe's favor; which may, for aught I know, have been the object of telegraphing it. The telegraph is used by the American press so much more freely than by the European that you will scarcely consider this single despatch to The Pall Mall Gazette as an evidence of extraordinary enterprise. Yet it is, and it deserves to be noted. It it is not followed up, it will have little or no influence on London journalism, but if it is the first signal of a new effort it may have very important results. have very important results. It looks very much like a challenge to its contemporaries, and if it be that The Pall Mall Gazette has a mission, and a career before it. I have said

several times that there was room in London for a new paper of any politics and at any price, that would print the news—in other words, that should once more put in motion the energy, intelligence, and the liberality in spending money which The Times formerly showed, but of which there are at this day few traces in that or any other London paper. It may be said in excuse for their sluggishness that they give all the news the public wants. What a paper has to do is to create the appetite as well as satisfy it. That could not be a very difficult task. At any rate it could not be difficult to teach the London public to prefer full and accurate intel-

any rate it could not be difficult to teach the London public to prefer full and accurate intelligence of matters they do care about to the meagre and bungling despatches they now put up with from Mr. Reuter's agency. The experiment is worth trying, and The Pall Mall Gazette has a good chance to try it. Its conductors have ability and some experience, though their evening journal was not as strong in its views as in other departments. Its publisher I am told other departments. Its publisher, I am told, has long had an ambition to found a great morn-ing journal, and what he has thus far done has been mainly experimental.

## THE HOME OF THE BABIES.

Scenes at the Foundling Asylum-A Beau iful Pair of Twins Left in the Busket-The Work of Fragmentary Charity.

Yesterday, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, a large number of ladies were in attendance at the Foundling Asylum on Twelfth street. The occasion was the weekly meeting held by the Ladies' Foundling Aid Society.

This society was organized some time last No-

This society was organized some time last November for the purpose of aiding the noble efforts of the Sisters of Charity in establishing the much needed Foundling Asylum of New York. Once a week the association meets in the reception rooms of the Asylum, on Twelfth street, for the purpose of distributing work for the house and devising ways and means of raising lands for the presention of the good cause.

ing funds for the prosecution of the good cause. By 11 o'clock yesterday morning the parlors on the first floor of the house presented a most cheering and animated appearance. Ele-gant forms and toilettes fitted here and there. White, jewelled hands hovered caressingly over huge baskets of baby linen and mysterious packages of various sizes and wrappings. The occasional chink of pennies into the Foundling Asylum Bank gave evidence that some desired to lay up "interest payable in heaven." Buthe soft crush and flutter immediately subsider

SISTER TRENE'S SILVER BELL. The high-bred circle of queenly dames settled into their seats, the beautiful Mrs. Paul The-band taking her place as President at the round table in the back parlor.

The proceedings were in striking contrast to those at the meetings of the suffragists, lady parliamentarians, or Sorosians.

upon the tinkle of

No speeches were made, but Sister Irene's sweet, tremulous voice announced that, though she gratefully acknowledged the great aid she had received from the ladies, she must appeal for further assistance. Generous as the donations were, they were but a fragment of what was needed. Though 207 children had already been left in the basket at the door, the average been left in the basket at the door, the average number daily deposited was on the increase. That the supplies of clothing and necessaries had been almost miraculous, but the demand was ever increasing. She then enumerated the articles that would be acceptable as donations, as, for instance, remnants of flannel, linen, mus-lin, calico, merino, or delaine; blankets and old hedelething, comfortes and onlits. She men

bedelothing, comforters and quilts. She men-tioned these last articles so that housekeepers could find a place of deposit for their old linen, where it could be usefully applied.

She mentioned that seven children had been left during the previous night, and requested all present to assist her in securing a suitable build-ing in the suburbs of the city, by which the house in Twelfth street would be relieved in-

stead of sending the babies out to nurse, as they are now forced to do. The work was then distributed among ladies present, and the meeting adjourned informally. The usual visit to the nurseries followed. These were found in the exquisite order and spotless neatness that have been remarked

by all who visit the house. TWO LITTLE COLORED BABIES. The babies were found reposing in their cribs, or taking sweet natural nourishment from the maternal bosoms of their foster-mothers, whose smilling, rosy faces beamed down upon the little adopted ones with genuine tenderness. Two little colored babies, and one little Israelite, with undoubted marks of their parentage impressed upon their tiny, wee faces, share equally

the attention and care given the young Americans, Anglo-Saxons, Celts, and Germans.

The establishment is evidently as democratic and cosmopolitan as our metropolitan population could desire. All the babies are put on

Among the arrivals of the night before was a pair of twins; fine, chubby little fellows only a day old. In another crib was a beautiful baby. a little girl, who arrived soon after the twins She came in a carriage, was beautifully dressed, and bore the name of "Grace." She slept sweetly and peacefully, perhaps more so than if she had reposed on her graceless mother's bosom, and under her sensual father's eyo .- N.

## THE IMPERIAL HOMICIDE.

The Article which Led to the Assassination. The following is the article published in the Marseillaise which led to the assassination of

M. Victor Noir:-There are singular people in the Bonaparte family whose ambition cannot be satisfied, and who, seeing themselves positively thrown into the shade, grow spiteful at never attaining power. They resemble those old maids who the lovers they never had. Let us place in this category of unfortunates Prince Pierre Napoleon paper articles in his leisure hours. He inhabits Corsica, where he wages war against the radical than Austerlitz! The Revanche, a democratic journal of Corsica, initiated us into his defeate, and gave us a specimen of the articles of the so-called Prince. Irritated to see republican ideas invade the native soil of his family, the Prince published a long letter in a paper, threatening to rip up his adversaries. Here is a specimen of the Prince's prose:—"Whom the brave soldiers, skilful sportsmen, hardy sailors, and industrious farmers of Corsica would have put to rot in the fields if they had not been withheld."

As may be seen, the Prince does not write with a light hand. Scratch a Bonaparte and you see a wild beast appear. \* \* The nation is the judge of such conduct. What will it think when it learns that this Prince Pierre Bonaparte is the same who, in 1848, addressed a Republican proclamation to the Corsicans, in which are to be found protestations, offers, and oaths, only to be equalled by those found in the proclamations of him who is called Napoleon III, by the grace of violated oath and the coup d' etat? lowever used one may be to fluctuations, one may still find it strange that a man should have said twenty years ago, "My father was a Repub-lican, therefore I am one by conviction, by in-stinct, by tradition;" and that this same man should to-day treat as traitors, whom "their parents would have fung into the sea in a sack," citizens who have remained faithful to their con-victions, their instincts, their traditons.